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1. Although during the last three years East German interest in radar development has been noted repeatedly, no official and/or concerted effort has been made to initiate radar research and development in an organized form. Most of the attempts made so far have stemmed from the personal initiative of individuals or from groups of scientists working together in an institute or an industrial research office. Such attempts have been mostly directed at catching up with radar development abroad. Until very recently, they have not received official support. It is believed that this situation has changed in that noticeable official support for furthering East German radar development can be noted now. Details are given below.
2. Prior to March 1953, little or no progress beyond German World War II radar knowledge was made in East Germany. It is known that the equipment for the "Luerzburg" device can be constructed in East Germany. It is also known that East German industry has information on the "Rotterdam" device and those improvements which were made at the end of the war and incorporated into the "Berlin" device. It is furthermore known that East German research offices have the designs of the U.S. airborne radar device which was captured after a crash in 1944 and called by the Germans "Meddo". This instrument was found superior to the improved "Berlin" version of the English airborne "Rotterdam". Reconstruction and further development of the "Meddo" was completed before the end of the war. While interest in reconstruction and development of Meddo has existed in East Germany during the past year, it is known that such reconstruction has not been done in East Germany so far.

25X1A

434

SECRET

25X1A

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3. The reason that no radar progress has been made in the Russian Zone is that no East German enterprise or institute has been able to produce tubes of such small wave length and such high power that they can be used for modern, up-to-date radar equipment. There are only two plants in East Germany where such tubes could be produced if development difficulties were overcome - the HF Works (Oberspree) in Berlin-Oberschoeneweide and Funkwerk (RFT) Erfurt. As yet, neither has developed tubes with sufficiently small wave length and sufficiently high power.
4. The magnetrons developed in the HF Works are of the old LWS 1,000 type with several hundred kilowatt impulse power and a wave length around 20 centimeters. On the other hand ceramic tubes of a wave length under 10 centimeters have been developed in the HF Works by Dr. Kurt Richter, a 1952 returnee from Russia. These triode tubes having a wave length down to 8 centimeters, and a power (Dauerstrichleistung) around 20 watts would be usable for the ground "Luerzburg" device but not for modern radar equipment.
5. The following is a list of capable personnel who would probably be involved in any organized radar development effort in East Germany:
 - Dr. W. Grimm and Dr. Erich Schuetloffel of Funkwerk Koepenick, Berlin Koepenick;
 - Gerhard Mezla and his staff at Sachsenwerk Radeberg;
 - Prof. (fnu) Frachauf and his group at the Technische Hochschule, Dresden;
 - An unidentified group of technicians at Funkwerk (RFT), Dresden;
 - Dr. (fnu) Heinze and assistants at Funkwerk (RFT), Erfurt;
 - Dr. Ignatz Ladurner, Dr. Kurt Richter and assistants at HF Works, Berlin Oberschoeneweide; 1/
 - Dr. (fnu) Roosenstein of the newly founded Central Institute for Research on Wireless Communications Technology of the Main Administration for Wireless Communications in the East German Postal Ministry.
6. The Central Institute for Research on Wireless Communications Technology has been assigned the task of organizing East German radar development. Previously radar development appeared only in an insignificant position in the list of research orders issued by the Central Institute for Research and Technology (ZIFT); thus the assignment for the Institute seems to be the first official and concerted effort at organizing East German radar development on a high level. It is known that the persons affiliated with this Institute are in close cooperation with the BfL; it can be assumed that the BfL is a major force in radar development. The Institute, however, is still in the planning stage and has not yet started actual work.

25X1A 1/ [REDACTED] Comment: Dr. Eitel Spiegel, also one of the HF experts in radar development, fled to West Germany in November 1952.

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